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ART. X.—1. *Geschichte der Moldau und Wallachey, nebst der Historischen und Statistischen Literatur beyder Lander.*

*History of Moldavia and Wallachia, with the Historical and Statistical Literature of the two Countries.* By JOHN CHRISTIAN VON ENGEL. 2 volumes. 4to. Halle. 1804.

2. *Ἱστορία τῆς Βλαχίας Πολιτικὴ καὶ Γεωγραφικὴ, ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀρχαιοτάτης αὐτῆς Καταστάσεως ἕως τῆς 1774 Ἑτοῦς. Νῦν πρῶτον φιλοτίμῳ Δαπάνῃ ἐκδοθεῖσα τῶν τιμιωτάτων καὶ φιλογενῶν Ἀνταδελφῶν Τουνουσιῶν.*

*Political and Geographical History of Wallachia, from its Oldest Establishment to the Year 1774.* Now first printed at the Expense of the worthy and patriotic Brethren Tunusli. Vienna. 1806. 8vo.

THE attention of the civilized world is fixed, with no small degree of interest, at the present moment, on the provinces, of which we propose to say something in this article. The contest which has recently commenced between the Porte and Russia, has sprung from the relations of these provinces to the two great powers; and here is the theatre of the first events of the struggle. The first work which we have named at the head of this article, is a portion of a larger one, entitled a ‘History of Hungary and the Neighboring Regions,’ a work of prodigious industry and learning, the most valuable on the subject treated, within our knowledge. The second work, on the history of the two provinces, is a meagre and almost worthless sketch, in modern Greek, scarcely repaying the trouble of a perusal.

The earliest history of the tribes, which occupied the space between the Danube and Dniester, on the one hand, and the frontiers of modern Hungary on the other, is wrapped in obscurity. From their appearance in authentic history, they were known under the name of Getæ and Daci, and their country was called Dacia. About the year 88, the Romans declared war against them, and Domitian marched against Decebalus, their king. The disgraceful peace which followed, was of short duration; and Trajan was finally moved, by the turbulence of these tribes, to undertake their entire subjection. He threw a bridge across the Danube, took the capital of their prince, the modern Belgrade, and constituted the

country as a Roman province. Roman colonies then and afterwards were established in Dacia, from whom, combined with the native inhabitants and subsequent Bulgarian conquerors, the modern population may be considered as descended. The incidents of this war were sculptured upon the shaft of the historical column, erected in honor of the victories of Trajan, and much information touching the appearance, dress, arms, and military character of the ancient inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia has, in this singular manner, been perpetuated.\* The language of the Wallachians of the present day, and the denomination by which they call themselves, are proofs of their descent. Their name, in their own tongue, is *Roumuni*. Eustace affirms, that, when one of these modern Romans offers to enlist in the Austrian service, he answers the usual question, what countryman he is, with the words, ‘*Romanus sum.*’ This is altogether fabulous, or if such a thing ever happened, the individual spoke, not his native Wallachian, but the ancient Latin, taught in the schools of Transylvania and Hungary. Any one, who will inspect only so much of this dialect as is given in Adelung’s ‘*Mithridates,*’ will see, that it is not so like the Latin as the Italian is. In addition to the mixture of aboriginal Dacic and Latin, the Slavonian conquerors of a later period have furnished a full contribution to the language,

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\*The following stanzas from the Fourth Canto of ‘*Childe Harold,*’ will remind the reader of the fate of the Dacian captives, when brought to Rome.

‘I see before me the Gladiator lie ;  
 He leans upon his hand,—his manly brow  
 Consents to death, but conquers agony,  
 And his drooped head sinks gradually low,  
 And through his side the last drops, ebbing slow  
 From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one,  
 Like the first of a thunder-shower ; and now  
 The arena swims around him,—he is gone,  
 Ere ceased the inhuman shout, which hailed the wretch who won.

‘He heard it, but he heeded not,—his eyes  
 Were with his heart, and that was far away.  
 He recked not of the life he lost nor prize ;  
 But where his rude hut by the Danube lay,  
 There were his young barbarians all at play,  
 There was their *Dacian* mother,—he, their sire,  
 Butchered to make a Roman holiday—  
 All this rushed with his blood.—Shall he expire  
 And unavenged ? Arise ! ye Goths, and glut your ire !’

as well as to the natural stock of the Wallachians of the present time. What few books they have, are printed in the Slavonian character. The origin of the name of *Wallachians*, *Valaques*, *Βλάχοι*, is unknown. It is not improbable that it connects itself with the history of their barbarous conquerors, from the *Volga*, in the ninth century, and is but another form of the name Bulgarians, still given to a tribe of these conquerors, which settled about the same time on the right bank of the Danube. A plausible hypothesis makes the *Gypsies*, which exist in greater numbers in Hungary and the Dacian provinces than in any other part of the world, remnants of the population existing in these provinces before the conquest of the Bulgarians, and by them reduced to the condition of serfs. Many of this degraded race lead a *Nomadic* life, but many others are attached to the soil, constituting the principal wealth of the Wallachian and Moldavian Boyards. They are called by the Turks *Zingari*, by the Wallachians *Katrivelos*. Their French name *Bohémiens* points to the region, in which they first attracted the notice of the cultivated nations of the west of Europe. What circumstance gave them their English name of *Gypsies* or Egyptians, we do not know.\*

The line of Hospodars, or princes of Wallachia and Moldavia, goes back to the close of the thirteenth century, when Radul Negrus, a prince of Transylvania, who crossed the mountains which separate that country from Wallachia, entered the latter province with his court and army, established himself there, and built the cities of Tergovista, Bucharest, Kimpolungo (*Campus longus*, a specimen of Dacian Latin), Petesti, and St George. Negrus, or Negro, took the title of Wod, or Waywode, importing *governor*, and which is used in this and other parts of the Turkish empire, to the present day. The name of Hospodar, also a title of the governors of Moldavia and Wallachia, is of Slavonian origin.

The government thus established by Radul was a despotism like that of the ancient dukes of Russia, mitigated by the power and influences of the Boyards or nobles. On the death of the Waywode, his son or heir succeeded, not without a formal election on the part of the Boyards. After the conquest of

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\* We are aware, that a popular hypothesis makes them a wandering tribe from Hindostan. It seems difficult, on this supposition, to account for their concentration on the left bank of the Danube.

Moldavia and Wallachia by the Turks, and their reduction to the state of provinces tributary to the Porte, the same constitution of government subsisted. If the suffrages of the Boyards were divided, the Porte gave the investiture to the candidate who bid highest. This continued to be the practice till about a century since. In 1714, the Porte took the matter into its own hands, and nominated Constantine Mavrocordato to the place of Hospodar.

The chief wealth of the country, and the power of the state, are divided among the prince, the nobles, and the clergy. The nobles are of several orders, bearing their distinctive names. From the first order are selected the twelve great officers of state, whose names and functions it would occupy too much of this brief sketch to repeat. We will only observe, that the first of these, the *Great Ban*, the governor of Krajova, a kind of viceroy to the Hospodar, presents the remnant of a once sovereign title, of which a trace also is seen in the designation of a neighboring province, the *Bannate* of Temeswar.

The clergy are numerous; and the metropolitan, who is subject to the patriarch of Constantinople, and the two bishops of Rimnic and Bouzec, are dignitaries of great influence. The churches, monasteries, and other ecclesiastical houses are exceedingly numerous, and endowed with an undue proportion of the wealth of the country. They serve, however, as they do in all the christian countries tributary to the Porte, as eleemosynary establishments. Heavy contributions are levied from them, on the succession of a new prince; and no inconsiderable branch of Wallachian and Moldavian politics consists in the contests between the Hospodars and the priors of the monasteries, for the division of the substance which they unite to plunder from the people.

The government established by Radul in 1229 subsisted till 1383, when one of his successors by the name of Mirza, wearied with the constant state of warfare with the neighboring powers, and seeing the rapidly increasing ascendancy of the Turks, placed himself and his principality under their protection, engaging to pay them a tribute, but stipulating for an undisturbed enjoyment of the rights of the people. This compact was of short duration. The Turks demanded an increase of tribute, and an addition to it of one hundred slaves. Mirza revolted, defeated the Sultan who marched against him, and reinstated the country in a condition of independence, which lasted seventy-seven years.

After a state of frequently renewed hostilities, the Waywode, Laiota Basaraba, in 1460, again submitted the province to the Porte; and the capitulation then entered into, has remained to the present day, a sort of Wallachian *Magna Charta*. Our limits do not permit us to quote it entire, but the diligent student of the constitutional law of the Dacian provinces will do well to peruse it in Engel. It stipulates for the independence of the province on payment of a tribute;—one Turk alone to be allowed to enter the principality, namely, the receiver of the tribute, and he under an escort from the Hospodar; the prince to have the right to make peace and war, and the power of life and death; Wallachians travelling in Turkey to be free from all taxes; the Hospodars to be chosen according to the ancient laws of the principality.

The provisions of this charter were renewed, at the confirmation of each new Waywode, and, with greater or less fidelity, observed till the early part of the last century. Till this period, the principality, under its native Waywodes, sustained armies, made war and peace with its neighbors, and enforced the respect of its rights from the Porte. In 1714 Brancovano, the last of the Wallachian princes chosen in accordance with the ancient constitution of the state, was assassinated, by order of a Turkish vizier, then present with his army at Bucharest, and Nicholas Mavrocordato was named by the Porte his successor.

The distinction which a prince of the same name and family has attained in the present Greek revolution, induces us to dwell a moment upon the history of his ancestors. Alexander Mavrocordatos, the father of the Hospodar, studied medicine at Padua, at the age of twelve, and acquired a knowledge of the principal languages of Europe. He published a treatise on the circulation of the blood, which had been discovered about fifty years before by Dr Harvey, also a pupil of the school at Padua.\* Although he obtained a high reputation at Constantinople as a physician, he abandoned the medical for the political career, and on the death of Panagioti Nicusio, was

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\* The treatise of Mavrocordato bears this title; 'Pneumaticum Instrumentum circulandi Sanguinis, sive de Motu et Usu Pulmonum. Authore Alexandro Maurocordato Constantinopolitano, Philos. et Med. Doctor.' Its dedication to Ferdinand the Second, Grand Duke of Etruria, bears date Bologna, 1664. Harvey began to lecture on the circulation of the blood in 1616, and published his discovery in 1628.

made drogoman of the Porte. In this capacity, he assisted at the negotiation of the treaty of Carlowitz. His services on this occasion procured him an appointment to the Turkish council of state. During his life, and by testamentary bequests, he founded a Greek school at Constantinople, which he placed under the care of Jacob Manos of Argos, a learned man of the Aristotelian school. A. Mavrocordatos died in 1709, leaving behind him a Roman history, an ecclesiastical history, and other curious and valuable works.

The administration of his son Nicholas commenced at Bucharest in 1716. He inherited his father's talents, but was an oppressive prince, imposing burdens on his subjects, and surrounding himself with the needy Greeks of the Fanal. War broke out at this time between the Porte and the Austrians, Wallachia was overrun, and Mavrocordato carried a prisoner into Transylvania. During his confinement, his brother John, a wise and beneficent prince, was named by the Porte in his place. In about two years the latter died, and Nicholas, released from his captivity, reëssumed the government. Taught by experience, his policy became milder and more benevolent. He devoted himself to the welfare of his subjects, and to literary pursuits, and died peaceably at the close of an administration of eleven years.

From this period, for a space of fifty years, the government of this and the adjoining principality, was, as it were, set up at auction, to be bought by the Greek princes who would pay most for it to the Porte, and who afterwards found their indemnity in extortions from the people. About the middle of the eighteenth century, the policy of Russia toward the Porte began to form and develope itself. These two provinces immediately presented themselves to Russia, in the interesting light of frontier regions of approach to Turkey, inhabited by a christian population of the Greek church, and claiming certain rights by ancient capitulations. For some time prior to the war of 1769, emissaries were sent by Catharine the Second into every part of Christian Turkey, and particularly into the ultra Danubian provinces. In 1769, an army, under Prince Galitzin, appeared on the Dneister, and another under Count Romantzof in the Ukraine. After various but decisive successes on the part of the Russians, the Wallachians formally submitted themselves to the empress in 1770. The same year took place the expedition of the Russians against the

Morea under Orlof, which proved in its result so disastrous to the Greeks. This war was brought to a close in 1774, by the treaty of Kainardji. Wallachia was restored to the Turks, but its privileges were solemnly guaranteed, and placed under the protection of the Russians.

The Wallachians now flattered themselves that they should recover their ancient right of nominating their Hospodars ; but the Porte made no scruple of appointing a Greek of Constantinople, Alexander Ypsilanti, to this place. His reputation, as a man of talents and political skill, was high. In 1774, he received the investiture of the province, and in February 1775 made his *entrée* into Bucharest. His administration was mild and paternal. The laws resumed their sway, agriculture was encouraged, the arts were cultivated, population increased, and during the seven years of his administration, the general welfare of the principality was promoted to an unexampled degree. But the cupidity of the Turkish government was too much interested longer to forego the bribes to be paid by the aspirants to this government ; and in 1782, Alexander Ypsilanti was, on frivolous pretences, deposed.

A troubled interval succeeded, marked by a rapid succession of Hospodars, some of whom held the place but a few months ; and during this period occurred the war of 1791, between the Porte on the one side, and Russia and Austria on the other, and the insurrection of Passevend Oglou, Pacha of Widin, in 1797, which was attended by great sufferings in the neighboring province of Wallachia. In 1802, Constantine Ypsilanti, the son of Alexander, was named Hospodar, and on the demand of the Russians, representing the ruinous consequences of the frequent changes in these governments, the term of the administration of a Hospodar was fixed by the Porte at seven years. It was but a short time, however, before the Porte violated its engagement, and deposed Ypsilanti. He succeeded in making his escape into Russia, and war ensued between that power and the Porte in 1806. His parents unfortunately residing in Constantinople were immediately seized. His father was put to death, his property confiscated, and his palace, in the beautiful suburb of Therapia, assigned to the French ambassador, General Sebastiani. Alexander Manos, the brother-in-law of Constantine Ypsilanti, was put to the torture, and compelled to save his life by the payment of vast sums of money, and John Negris, the lieutenant and near relative of



Constantine, was reduced to the same extremity. A Russian frigate had been sent into the Bosphorus, to enable the father of Ypsilanti with his family to escape. But circumstances preventing them all from embarking, and the father having been made by the Porte responsible for the other members of his family, he generously refused to take advantage of the means of escape provided by the Russian government, and nobly met his fate.

Constantine Ypsilanti having, as stated above, escaped with his family from Wallachia, and taken refuge in Russia, was by the emperor declared prince of Moldavia and Wallachia, and raised to a high command in the army, with which the invasion of Turkey was undertaken in 1806. The intrigues of the Russian generals, and particularly of Milaradovitch, and other causes operating in the interior of the imperial cabinet, induced the Hospodar to demand permission to leave the army, and withdraw to St Petersburg. His son Alexander, by whom, as we shall presently relate, the first movements of the present Greek revolution were undertaken, was then but sixteen years old, and entered the Russian service in the imperial staff.

After a duration of about six years, the war was brought to a close, by the treaty of Bucharest, in 1812. The signing of this treaty, at such a moment, is a striking illustration of the nature of the Turkish policy. After combating her 'natural enemy' single-handed for six years, it seemed a strange policy to make peace with him, at the moment when Napoleon was falling upon him with all his forces. To the obvious considerations of expediency, the French emperor added the strongest importunities, to prevail on the Sultan to make common cause with him. No seeming temporary advantage, however, could induce the Porte to swerve from her maxim, that the safety of the Ottoman Empire consists in a balance of the Christian powers. The Porte had had some experience of Napoleon in Egypt, and on her Illyrian frontier; and had no disposition to try what he would be, after having trampled down the power of Russia as he had that of Prussia and Austria. The treaty of Bucharest was accordingly signed, and the southeastern armies of Russia rushed up, toward the Polish frontier.

The young Ypsilanti had distinguished himself in the Turkish war, and still more in that against France. At Culm he lost his right arm; and so marked was his merit, that he was ad-

vanced to the rank of a Russian major general, at the age of twenty-six years. His family was not, however, as might have been expected, restored to its dignities in Wallachia, by the treaty of Bucharest in 1812. John Karadja was made Hospodar of Wallachia, and Scarlato Kallimachi Hospodar of Moldavia. The latter was accompanied into his principality by his brother-in-law, Constantine Negris, in capacity of one of the high officers of state. The family of Ypsilanti remained at Kiew; and Constantine died suddenly in 1815, on his way from Petersburg to that place, not without suspicions of being poisoned.

Seven years, as we have already observed, had been fixed by the Porte, as the period of the Hospodarship, in accordance with the Turkish custom, by which the Pachas are regularly transferred or displaced, at the expiration of the same term. Karadja's period consequently expired in 1819. Perceiving, in 1818, some symptoms of an intention, on the part of the Porte, to anticipate the close of his administration, by the application of the bowstring, he escaped with his whole family into Transylvania, traversed Austria, remained some time in Russia, and finally established himself in Tuscany, where he is still living. In his suite, on his escape from Wallachia, was Alexander Mavrocordato, who, on the breaking out of the Greek revolution, instantly repaired from Italy to Greece, and has acted a conspicuous part down to the present day.

Karadja was succeeded in the Hospodarship by Alexander Soutzo, the head of the Greek family of that name; a family hostile to that of Ypsilanti; and to the intrigues of which with the Porte, prior to 1806, the flight of Constantine Ypsilanti into Russia was, in no small degree, imputable. The seven years of Kallimachi, Hospodar of Moldavia, having also expired, he was succeeded by Michael Soutzo, the son-in-law of Karadja.

It was during the administration of the two Soutzos in Wallachia and Moldavia in the year 1821, that the present Greek revolution burst out in these provinces. The immediate impulse to the revolution was given by the *Fraternity* (*Εταιρεία*), which had, for some years, been in existence and in active operation, both within and without the limits of Turkey. The plan conceived by this patriotic fraternity was vast. It aimed at nothing less than the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and the formation of a grand federative republic out of the provinces of European Turkey. These provinces were to consti-

tute the eight following states, namely, Candia and the other islands ; the Morea ; Eastern Greece, extending up to Macedonia ; Western Greece, including all Albania and reaching to the Austrian frontier ; Servia ; Dacia, comprehending Moldavia and Wallachia ; Bulgaria ; and Thrace. The capital and seat of the Federal Congress was to be Constantinople ; and the constitution of the United States of America was, in general, to be the model of the government.

Such was the plan of the revolution, known, however, in all its features, to a few only of its most active leaders. A large portion, even of the initiated, were taught to anticipate rather a restoration of the Greek Empire ; and this coloring was given to the enterprise, to allay the jealousy, with which the European sovereigns would regard it, when the explosion should take place. Alexander Ypsilanti was selected as the head of the revolution. The hatred of his family to the Turkish government, his military character and experience, and above all his rank in the Russian army, and favor with the emperor from whom the patriots fondly looked for aid, designated this prince as the most suitable leader of the revolt. Previous to entering upon the active developement of his plans, conferences were held between the Emperor Alexander and Ypsilanti. To what extent the emperor was made acquainted with the movements in agitation, is not known ; but it has been universally asserted, by the personal and political friends of Ypsilanti, that he was promised support from the emperor. It is in fact the general opinion of the present day, that the emperor had conceived friendly purposes toward the Greeks, but that the revolutions in Spain, Piedmont, and Naples, by creating a fear of an universal subversion of thrones, produced a change in his feelings and policy, which, backed by the dissuasions of Austria and England, induced him to remain passive.

Thinking himself safe in the acquiescence, if not in the aid of Russia, Alexander Ypsilanti repaired to Odessa in 1820, and entered into communications with the Transdanubian provinces. Michael Soutzo, the Hospodar of Moldavia, influenced by one of his counsellors, Jacovaki Rizos, an excellent patriot and a man of genius, frankly embarked in the project. Alexander Soutzo, the Hospodar of Wallachia, refusing to engage in the revolutionary counsels, and threatening to denounce them to the Porte, was immediately taken off by poison, by his physician, a zealous member of *the fraternity*.

On the death of Alexander Soutzo, the revolution broke out, but by a strange coincidence, without the concert of its leaders, and by a movement, in itself unconnected with their plans, although instantly taken up and seconded by them. Theodore Wladimiresco, a Wallachian of humble origin, but who had served in the last Russian war, raised the standard of revolt. He complained of the extortions, by which the people were vexed; he held out in his proclamations the hope of assistance from Russia; and crowds flocked to his banner. Confidence was given to the movement by the accession of Caminari Sava, who with four thousand Albanians was stationed at Bucharest as the head of the police of that city. The war between Ali Pacha and the Porte had already been raging for a twelve-month, and consequently furnished a most powerful division in favor of the patriots.

Alexander Ypsilanti, with a corps of members of the *fraternity*, or (for convenience' sake, to give them their Greek name) of *Heterists*, on whom he had bestowed the appellation of the *Sacred Band*, passed the Pruth, and published his first proclamation at Jassy, the capital of Moldavia. The people of Moldavia welcomed his arrival, and repaired to his standard. In concert with the Hospodar, a provisional government was organized, the members of which were called the *Ephori*. But a proclamation was soon published by the Russian consul, at Jassy, echoing that of the emperor from Laybach, declaring that the movement of Ypsilanti was without any sanction from the emperor. Terrified at the probable consequences of this disavowal, Soutzo at once abandoned the cause of the revolution, and escaped with the military chest to Odessa.

Ypsilanti meantime had left Jassy, and was on the march to Bucharest, when he was overtaken by news of the defection of Soutzo, and by orders from Russia, addressed to him as a Russian general, to quit the principalities. This intelligence was of course in the highest degree unfavorable. Relying, however, upon the coöperation of his countrymen throughout Greece, and the success of his brother Demetrius Ypsilanti, who was already in action in the South, he resolved to persevere. On the tenth of April, he entered Bucharest and was received with enthusiasm. His army equalled in numbers that already assembled by Wladimiresco. The Sacred Band, however, which was entirely composed of young Greeks, who had received an education in the West of Europe, and who were

animated by the most ardent spirit of patriotism, was the only part of his army on which he could place full reliance. This corps was under the immediate command of Nicholas Ypsilanti, the youngest brother of Alexander.

Wladimiresco had, by this time, resolved to lay down arms, which he had taken up without any concert with the Grecian patriots, and without any zeal in their cause. He had already entered into conference with the Turks, and promised, if they would send an army, that he would join it, with the troops under his command. To prevent the discovery and punishment of this treachery by Ypsilanti, Wladimiresco drew off at his approach, and took a station at the Convent of Kotrocene, near Bucharest. An interview between him and Ypsilanti took place, which awakened the suspicions of the latter, and letters of the traitor to the Pacha of Brailow were intercepted, which confirmed his guilt. He was arrested by Geordaki, in his headquarters, condemned to death by a court martial, at which Ypsilanti himself presided, and the sentence was carried into execution on the seventh of June. His soldiers generally embraced the cause of the revolution.

Ypsilanti now withdrew to Tergovista, with the purpose of taking the upper road to the Danube, crossing into Servia, and raising that populous province. Servian deputies had for some time before presented themselves at his head quarters, assuring him that, as soon as he should cross the Danube, their countrymen would declare for the revolution. Ypsilanti, having despatched agents to inform himself more particularly as to the state of affairs among the Servians, awaited their return; and this delay is perhaps the most obvious error committed by him, under the difficult circumstances in which he was placed. It was, however, an error on the side of prudence, inasmuch as his communications would have been cut off and his whole force left at the mercy of the Turks, had his reception in Servia been otherwise than favorable. On the other hand, a hearty coöperation, on the part of that province, would have of itself gone far to insure the success of the main movement.

While Ypsilanti thus lay seemingly inactive, the Ottoman army, under the command of the Pacha of Brailow, took possession of Bucharest, and thence moved against the patriots, at Tergovista. On the fifteenth of June, the armies came within sight of each other for the first time. The Turkish force amounted to about thirty thousand, and that of Ypsilanti, in-

cluding the troops of Wladimiresco, to eighteen thousand. The order of battle was admirable, and did credit to the military talent of the Grecian commander. Having secured the heights, Geordaki was posted on the right wing, and Caminari on the left. They were to have charged the enemy simultaneously in flank ; and the success of Geordaki proves the correctness of the disposition. But Caminari Sava deserted to the Turks at the onset, Constantine Ducas, who commanded a portion of the centre, failed to obey orders, and the battle was lost. A portion of the Sacred Band had an opportunity of distinguishing itself to the greatest advantage, in the course of the day, and the captain Soutzo, the son of the Hospodar of Wallachia, who, as we have observed, was supposed to have lost his life by poison, fell one of the first victims in the cause. In consequence, however, of the extensive defection mentioned, it became necessary for Ypsilanti to retreat. This was effected in good order ; and as a portion of the Sacred Band, not having been called into the fire, was ready for action, the Turks, who had felt the prowess of this battalion, deemed it expedient not to press the pursuit.

It was the intention of Ypsilanti to return to Rimnic, beyond the Aluta. The gold of the Turkish Pachas, however, had prepared the way for new defections, among the Wallachian-Moldavian chieftains, and their army being reinforced, they began to press hard on the rear of the retreating patriots. Another action was accordingly resolved upon. On the nineteenth of June, Ypsilanti halted his army at Dragachan, near the Aluta, at the foot of an eminence ; and took a position to await the approach of the enemy. The Sacred Band was placed in the centre, dressed in deep black, with a death's head and the crossed bones upon their caps. Nicholas Ypsilanti commanded them. His brother Gregory, at the head of a force of about two hundred regular cavalry, was stationed on the left wing of Nicholas, and about seven thousand troops were placed on the right and in the rear. The greater part of these, at the first sound of the trumpet, either passed over to the enemy or fled. The Sacred Band, the pride and the glory of the Greeks, whose name will be for ever recorded in her annals, basely deserted and left to combat alone against thousands of barbarous enemies, sold their lives dearly. They repulsed with crossed bayonets several charges of the Turks. Nicholas Ypsilanti, surrounded with the dead, fought almost

alone on horseback, against numerous Turks, endeavoring to take him alive, till the arrival of the captain Geordaki with a few Albanians, who drew him out of the fire, by the bridle of his horse. A small portion only of the patriots escaped from this field of blood.

Alexander Ypsilanti, with the remnant of his forces, reached Rimnic on the twentieth, and as there was no longer any possibility of success in the provinces, he disbanded his troops. Being near the frontier of Austria, he sent to demand passports to traverse that empire, on his way to the South of Greece. The passports were granted him, but scarcely had he set foot within the the Austrian dominions, when he was arrested, and confined, at first in the fortress of Mongatz, and afterwards banished to Theresienstadt. Having languished in this place several years, he received permission about a twelve month since to repair to Vienna, where he soon died of a slow fever, the consequence of his long and cruel confinement.

Another corps of the Hetærists, with the same sable uniform, was organized in Moldavia, under the command of George Cantacuzenus. An older brother of the same name had accompanied Demetrius Ypsilanti to the south of Greece, but after the first year of the revolution, left the country and the cause, and repaired to Dresden, where he is said to be still living. If these Cantacuzeni are the descendants of the imperial family, whose name they bear, they have certainly taken a part unworthy of those, whose ancestors, but a few centuries since, sat on the throne of Constantine the Great, and Justinian. They are more probably of Dacian descent, and, like the greater part of the Wallacho-Moldavians, really felt but little interest in the cause. At the approach of the Turkish army, George Cantacuzenus deserted the battalion under his command, and crossed the Pruth. His place was immediately filled by a brave Hetærist, named Anastasius.

Ismael Pacha, having entered Jassy on the twenty-sixth of June, with sixteen thousand men, immediately marched against the Hetærists under Anastasius, who, to the number of but four hundred, were fortifying themselves at Stinka on the Russian frontier. Here they threw up a small semicircular redoubt, with the Pruth in the rear, and two pieces of cannon at the angles. A contest commenced at break of day, with equal obstinacy on either side, but with an overwhelming superiority of numbers on the part of the Turks. The Greeks were ani-

mated by a report, which had reached them, that Ypsilanti was marching on Adrianople, and sustained the combat till noon. By this time, the incessant discharge of the two fieldpieces had rendered them useless, the Turkish cavalry burst in, and half the brave band being already killed, the redoubt was carried by assault. The remnant of the Greeks, about to be surrounded, plunged into the Pruth and swam to the Russian side, where a large army of Russian troops was stationed, cool spectators of the conflict. Several of the fugitives, as being in the Russian service, were arrested and sent into the Crimea.

Thus terminated all organized movements, in the cause of the revolution, in the Transdanubian provinces. The Turkish armies, indeed, which had been sent to suppress the insurrection, committed such excesses, as led to a Guerilla warfare on the part of the oppressed population. This furnished the pretext for new outrages on the part of the Turks, and during the year, which elapsed after the revolt was suppressed, the unfortunate provinces were a prey to the most frightful military oppression. So extreme was the condition of the inhabitants rendered, as to produce at length the interference of Russia, demanding for the provinces the privileges stipulated by so many treaties. These demands were systematically evaded, or reluctantly and inadequately complied with, and laid the foundation for a protracted, unsatisfactory, and finally a broken negotiation, which has at length terminated in war. The first fruits of this contest, have been the occupation of the provinces by the Russians, and the organization of a provisional government under their authority. How many lives, how much suffering would have been spared, had Russia seconded the movement of Alexander Ypsilanti, and taken this step eight years ago. When the Austrian and the English cabinets are thrown open, and the causes of this delay made known, will they be found such, as to furnish a justification for this wide propagation of misery, and this waste of human blood?

We shall only observe, in conclusion, that there is but one supposition, that will vindicate the characters of Alexander Ypsilanti and his associates, from the charge of a want of judgment, approaching to fatuity. That supposition is, that they had reasonable expectations of countenance from Russia. With these expectations, it was perfectly natural to organize the revolution from the Russian frontier, downward to the South of Greece. Without it, nothing could be worse calcu-



lated, than to begin the war of Grecian independence, in provinces whose population is not Greek, whose language is not Greek, who, except as Christians, have no bond of union with Greece, who habitually rely on Russian protection, and could not be expected to take a step, after Russia should disavow the cause. So obvious are these considerations, as greatly to strengthen the belief, that Ypsilanti really received (as his friends have uniformly asserted) encouragement to hope for the countenance of the Emperor Alexander.

And here we drop the subject ; this not being the time nor occasion to enter on the great theme of the revolution in Southern Greece. For that, we put ourselves under the able guidance of Dr Howe, and hope to follow him, through some of its interesting scenes, in another number of our Journal.

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ART. XI.—1. *United States*, an Article in the London Quarterly Review for January, 1828.

2. *Message from the President of the United States, transmitting the Correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain, on the subject of the Claims of the two Governments to the Territory west of the Rocky Mountains.* March 15, 1828.
3. *Message of the President of the United States, transmitting a Report from the Secretary of State, and the Correspondence with the Government of Great Britain, relative to the Free Navigation of the River St Lawrence.* January 7, 1828.
4. *Letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to a Resolution of the House of Representatives of the nineteenth ultimo, a Copy of the Maps and Report of the Commissioners, under the Treaty of Ghent, for ascertaining the Northern and Northwestern Boundary between the United States and Great Britain.* March 18, 1828.

OUR relations with England form, and ever have formed the most important part of our foreign politics ; and will continue to do so, till some great change takes place in the general political system of the world. Our origin as British colonies gives to the intercourse between the two countries, alternately

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#### ERRATA.

Page 466, line 17, for *Katrivelos* read *Katzivelos*.

" 476, " 32, " *Gregory* " *George*.